

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIX

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1896.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

need room. And an-  
with our light and  
Men's, Boys' and  
all—prices cut to the

Fall Tailoring

OTHERS,  
lothiers.....  
St.

anta's Ticket.

Peace and Progress.  
ary August 27th, 1896.

FOR MAYOR:  
HAS. A. COLLIER.

ALDERMAN NORTH SIDE:  
FRANK P. RICE.

ALDERMAN SOUTH SIDE:  
I. S. MITCHELL.

FOR COUNCILMEN:  
First Ward:  
W. M. CURTIS.

Second Ward:  
R. T. DORSEY.

Third Ward:  
GEO. B. BEAUCHAMP.

Fourth Ward:  
GEO. P. HOWARD.

Fifth Ward:  
L. P. STEPHENS.

Sixth Ward:  
E. C. PETERS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For City Attorney.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
city attorney, subject to the  
primary election called for  
1896.

For City Engineer.  
Fully announce myself as a candi-  
for the office of city engineer,  
the primary, August 27, 1896.

For City Clerk.  
Fully announce myself as a candi-  
for the office of city clerk, subject  
to the primary election called for  
1896.

For Tax Collector.  
Fully announce myself as a candi-  
for the office of tax collector, sub-  
ject to the primary election called  
for August 27th, 1896.

Commissioner Public Works.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of commissioner of  
public works, subject to the action of  
August 27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

For Mayor.  
Fully announce myself for re-  
the office of mayor, subject to the  
primary election called for August  
27, 1896.

## WILL BRYAN

Nominee and New Yorker Have a  
Consultation at Lunch.

NO STATEMENT GIVEN OUT

Both Are Severely Silent and Strictly  
Reluctant as to Results.

MAY WIN ANOTHER CHAMPION

Much Speculation Has Been Aroused  
by the Senator's Friendliness.

SILVER'S CHAMPION SPEAKS AT ALBANY

Is Listened to by Many Thousands of  
Enthusiastic, Loyal Democrats.

Gave Single Standard Many  
Blows and Enlisted

Carlisle's Aid.

Albany, N. Y., August 25.—Ten thousand  
people crowded closely together in front of  
the city hall this evening and listened to  
William J. Bryan deliver a political speech,  
and although the reception was of an ex-  
tremely cordial nature and surpassed in  
attendance any meeting which Mr. Bryan  
has addressed in the east, it was secondary  
in general interest to the dinner given the  
democratic candidate by Senator David R.  
Hill this afternoon.

Exactly what was said at Senator Hill's  
residence or whether any agreement be-  
tween the two leaders of the democracy  
was made may never be known, as neither  
gentleman would speak, but general opin-  
ion naturally ascribes to the bread-breaking  
an important place in the present campaign.

Mr. Bryan's reception on his arrival in  
Albany, some hours previously, had pre-  
pared him somewhat for that which was to  
come. His train from Rhinecliff arrived  
in Albany at 4:05 o'clock. When the candi-  
date appeared on the car platform he  
found confronting him a pushing, confused  
throng, and as he was recognized by those  
composing it, a great cheer went up that  
shook the rafters in the wide-spreading  
roof.

Crowding and elbowing, shouting and  
howling, a thousand men and boys en-  
deavored to push their way to the best  
points of vantage, and it required hard  
work by the police to make a way for the  
nominee and his wife. Ex-Senator Nor-  
man Chase and Louis W. Pratt met Mr.  
and Mrs. Bryan at the train in behalf of  
Senator Hill, and they were driven away,  
followed by much cheering, to Wolfert's  
Roost, Senator Hill's suburban home. A  
reception committee of 100 democrats had  
also met Mr. Bryan at the station.

The democratic nominee was scheduled  
to appear at the city hall meeting at 6:30  
o'clock, but he was fifteen minutes late.  
A temporary stand, decorated with bun-  
tins, had been erected on the west side of  
the municipal building, and the vast multi-  
tude which was crowded about this, had  
begun to gather an hour before Mr. Bryan  
made his appearance. A brass band, sta-  
tioned on the platform, gave the people the  
first intimation that the young Nebraska  
was nearby, striking up "Hail to the  
Chief."

A moment later Mr. Bryan ap-  
peared on the stand, closely followed by  
ex-Senator Chase and Collector Pratt. The  
cheering that greeted him was like the  
sound of thunder and again and again it  
came until Mr. Chase began a few re-  
marks, introducing the nominee.

Mr. Bryan speaks at Albany.  
"Fellow Citizens—In the presence of this  
immense audience it is hardly necessary  
to announce that the presidential cam-  
paign is open for business. (Applause.) It  
gives me great pleasure to see the  
suffrage of those who are gathered here  
through party organizations. It is the  
only way in which we can give active force  
to our convictions. Without party we fight  
without hope of success. Parties meet in  
their conventions; adopt their platforms  
and go forth to the people, appealing for  
the suffrage of those who believe that  
through that party and by the policies ex-  
pressed in that platform they can best  
serve the country and protect their rights.  
The democratic party at Chicago met in  
convention and there the majority of the  
democrats of the United States, speaking  
through their locally chosen representatives,  
laid down a platform and nominated a  
ticket. It is not to be expected that  
every person will always find in any plat-  
form all that he desires and nothing that  
he does not like. But when a citizen comes  
to vote he acts with that party and in-  
dorses that platform which gives to him  
the best assurance of securing the most  
important things he desires. It is proper,  
more, it is necessary that the candi-  
date who stand upon a platform shall  
indorse the utterances of that platform, and  
I stand before you to declare in your pres-  
ence that I indorse every word and every  
syllable of the platform adopted at Chicago.

Attack the Gold Standard.  
"But what I do so I expect in this cam-

paign the support of many democrats who  
are not willing to indorse all that the plat-  
form declares for. In a campaign there is  
always some overshadowing issue; there is  
always one great paramount question,  
which more than any other, will determine  
the allegiance of those who support the  
ticket. And in this campaign we appeal  
to the gold standard policy of the  
United States. (Cheers.)

"Our opponents have at last taken a defi-  
nite position on the money question. The  
Republican platform adopted at St. Louis  
declares that the gold standard must be  
maintained in this nation until other na-  
tions shall consent to its abandonment. We  
believe that that declaration which com-  
mits us to a gold standard until other na-  
tions come to our relief is equivalent to a  
declaration in favor of a permanent con-  
tinuation of a great standard which we do  
not believe that other nations will take  
pity on us before we take pity on our-  
selves. (Cheers.)

"We have then to consider this ques-  
tion: 'Should the American people to submit  
longer to the domination of? (Shouts from  
the audience, 'No! no!')

"The democratic party has begun a war  
of extermination against the gold stand-  
ard. (Cheers.) We ask no quarter, we give  
no quarter. We shall prosecute our  
warfare until there is not an American  
citizen interested in the gold stand-  
ard. (Loud applause.) They ask why?  
We reply that the gold standard is a  
curse to the human race, and that we would  
not have more than 30 cents in it. It is  
a curse to the human race, and that we  
would not have more than 30 cents in it. It  
is a curse to the human race, and that we  
would not have more than 30 cents in it.

Brings Carlisle to His Aid.  
Here Mr. Bryan quoted at some length  
from the speech of Mr. Carlisle on the sub-  
ject of bimetallism, made in the house of  
representatives some eighteen years ago.  
"That is the language of John G. Car-  
lisle, and I believe he spoke the truth. It  
is true then that it is true today, and will  
be true, no matter who may change his  
opinion or his course upon this question. (Applause.)

"Truths once uttered will live, no mat-  
ter what may become of those who utter  
them. Men cannot retract the truth and  
that which was spoken eighteen  
years ago, and eighteen years of fulfillment  
has enabled us to believe words  
which you think of as the words of  
the time they were spoken. Our opponents  
tell us that free coinage of silver is going  
to destroy the business of the country.  
I ask you to think of the words of  
Carlisle, and I believe he spoke the truth. It  
is true then that it is true today, and will  
be true, no matter who may change his  
opinion or his course upon this question. (Applause.)

Mr. Bryan's reception on his arrival in  
Albany, some hours previously, had pre-  
pared him somewhat for that which was to  
come. His train from Rhinecliff arrived  
in Albany at 4:05 o'clock. When the candi-  
date appeared on the car platform he  
found confronting him a pushing, confused  
throng, and as he was recognized by those  
composing it, a great cheer went up that  
shook the rafters in the wide-spreading  
roof.

Crowding and elbowing, shouting and  
howling, a thousand men and boys en-  
deavored to push their way to the best  
points of vantage, and it required hard  
work by the police to make a way for the  
nominee and his wife. Ex-Senator Nor-  
man Chase and Louis W. Pratt met Mr.  
and Mrs. Bryan at the train in behalf of  
Senator Hill, and they were driven away,  
followed by much cheering, to Wolfert's  
Roost, Senator Hill's suburban home. A  
reception committee of 100 democrats had  
also met Mr. Bryan at the station.

The democratic nominee was scheduled  
to appear at the city hall meeting at 6:30  
o'clock, but he was fifteen minutes late.  
A temporary stand, decorated with bun-  
tins, had been erected on the west side of  
the municipal building, and the vast multi-  
tude which was crowded about this, had  
begun to gather an hour before Mr. Bryan  
made his appearance. A brass band, sta-  
tioned on the platform, gave the people the  
first intimation that the young Nebraska  
was nearby, striking up "Hail to the  
Chief."

A moment later Mr. Bryan ap-  
peared on the stand, closely followed by  
ex-Senator Chase and Collector Pratt. The  
cheering that greeted him was like the  
sound of thunder and again and again it  
came until Mr. Chase began a few re-  
marks, introducing the nominee.

Mr. Bryan speaks at Albany.  
"Fellow Citizens—In the presence of this  
immense audience it is hardly necessary  
to announce that the presidential cam-  
paign is open for business. (Applause.) It  
gives me great pleasure to see the  
suffrage of those who are gathered here  
through party organizations. It is the  
only way in which we can give active force  
to our convictions. Without party we fight  
without hope of success. Parties meet in  
their conventions; adopt their platforms  
and go forth to the people, appealing for  
the suffrage of those who believe that  
through that party and by the policies ex-  
pressed in that platform they can best  
serve the country and protect their rights.  
The democratic party at Chicago met in  
convention and there the majority of the  
democrats of the United States, speaking  
through their locally chosen representatives,  
laid down a platform and nominated a  
ticket. It is not to be expected that  
every person will always find in any plat-  
form all that he desires and nothing that  
he does not like. But when a citizen comes  
to vote he acts with that party and in-  
dorses that platform which gives to him  
the best assurance of securing the most  
important things he desires. It is proper,  
more, it is necessary that the candi-  
date who stand upon a platform shall  
indorse the utterances of that platform, and  
I stand before you to declare in your pres-  
ence that I indorse every word and every  
syllable of the platform adopted at Chicago.

Attack the Gold Standard.  
"But what I do so I expect in this cam-

"The Virginia Reel," which is executed at  
Winnbrook in a popular manner. A claim  
summer ended the dancing and it  
was after midnight when Mr. and Mrs.  
Bryan retired.

A big mountain wagon conveyed Mr.  
and Mrs. Bryan from Winnbrook lodge to  
the new Grand hotel, fourteen miles dis-  
tance. Summer boarding houses are  
numerous along the way and the boarders  
fairly showered the candidate and his wife  
with wild flowers, tiger lilies, buttercups  
and other varieties. They were escorted  
to the Grand hotel by a large number of  
citizens, and Charles A. Schultz, of Rondout.  
Several hundred people drove from Pine Hill  
to the Grand hotel, and with the people  
stopping there Mr. Bryan had an audience  
of 50 when he appeared at his objective  
point. The boarders cheered him heartily  
and he was obliged to make a speech on the  
hotel piazza.

Bryan Makes a Short Speech.  
Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:  
Ladies and Gentlemen: You have  
come here to rest don't want your rest  
disturbed by a speech. (Voices: "We  
do," and laughter.)

We are very glad to be here to greet  
you, and I am not going to violate the  
proprieties of the occasion by attempt-  
ing a political speech, except to say that  
all those who are interested in the gold  
standard in their country's welfare are anxious  
to have the government so adminis-  
tered that a large number of people here  
will be able to spend some time  
each year at summer resorts to obtain  
strength for the duties of life, and I think  
I ask you not to take my word alone as to  
the evils of the gold standard. I call  
as a witness a gentleman whose voice has  
been heard in the counsel of the demo-  
cratic party. I ask you, if you are inclined  
to accuse us of using extravagant lan-  
guage, to listen to the following lan-  
guage."

Brings Carlisle to His Aid.  
Here Mr. Bryan quoted at some length  
from the speech of Mr. Carlisle on the sub-  
ject of bimetallism, made in the house of  
representatives some eighteen years ago.  
"That is the language of John G. Car-  
lisle, and I believe he spoke the truth. It  
is true then that it is true today, and will  
be true, no matter who may change his  
opinion or his course upon this question. (Applause.)

"Truths once uttered will live, no mat-  
ter what may become of those who utter  
them. Men cannot retract the truth and  
that which was spoken eighteen  
years ago, and eighteen years of fulfillment  
has enabled us to believe words  
which you think of as the words of  
the time they were spoken. Our opponents  
tell us that free coinage of silver is going  
to destroy the business of the country.  
I ask you to think of the words of  
Carlisle, and I believe he spoke the truth. It  
is true then that it is true today, and will  
be true, no matter who may change his  
opinion or his course upon this question. (Applause.)

Mr. Bryan's reception on his arrival in  
Albany, some hours previously, had pre-  
pared him somewhat for that which was to  
come. His train from Rhinecliff arrived  
in Albany at 4:05 o'clock. When the candi-  
date appeared on the car platform he  
found confronting him a pushing, confused  
throng, and as he was recognized by those  
composing it, a great cheer went up that  
shook the rafters in the wide-spreading  
roof.

Crowding and elbowing, shouting and  
howling, a thousand men and boys en-  
deavored to push their way to the best  
points of vantage, and it required hard  
work by the police to make a way for the  
nominee and his wife. Ex-Senator Nor-  
man Chase and Louis W. Pratt met Mr.  
and Mrs. Bryan at the train in behalf of  
Senator Hill, and they were driven away,  
followed by much cheering, to Wolfert's  
Roost, Senator Hill's suburban home. A  
reception committee of 100 democrats had  
also met Mr. Bryan at the station.

The democratic nominee was scheduled  
to appear at the city hall meeting at 6:30  
o'clock, but he was fifteen minutes late.  
A temporary stand, decorated with bun-  
tins, had been erected on the west side of  
the municipal building, and the vast multi-  
tude which was crowded about this, had  
begun to gather an hour before Mr. Bryan  
made his appearance. A brass band, sta-  
tioned on the platform, gave the people the  
first intimation that the young Nebraska  
was nearby, striking up "Hail to the  
Chief."

A moment later Mr. Bryan ap-  
peared on the stand, closely followed by  
ex-Senator Chase and Collector Pratt. The  
cheering that greeted him was like the  
sound of thunder and again and again it  
came until Mr. Chase began a few re-  
marks, introducing the nominee.

Mr. Bryan speaks at Albany.  
"Fellow Citizens—In the presence of this  
immense audience it is hardly necessary  
to announce that the presidential cam-  
paign is open for business. (Applause.) It  
gives me great pleasure to see the  
suffrage of those who are gathered here  
through party organizations. It is the  
only way in which we can give active force  
to our convictions. Without party we fight  
without hope of success. Parties meet in  
their conventions; adopt their platforms  
and go forth to the people, appealing for  
the suffrage of those who believe that  
through that party and by the policies ex-  
pressed in that platform they can best  
serve the country and protect their rights.  
The democratic party at Chicago met in  
convention and there the majority of the  
democrats of the United States, speaking  
through their locally chosen representatives,  
laid down a platform and nominated a  
ticket. It is not to be expected that  
every person will always find in any plat-  
form all that he desires and nothing that  
he does not like. But when a citizen comes  
to vote he acts with that party and in-  
dorses that platform which gives to him  
the best assurance of securing the most  
important things he desires. It is proper,  
more, it is necessary that the candi-  
date who stand upon a platform shall  
indorse the utterances of that platform, and  
I stand before you to declare in your pres-  
ence that I indorse every word and every  
syllable of the platform adopted at Chicago.

Attack the Gold Standard.  
"But what I do so I expect in this cam-

## CLEVELAND UNMASKS

His Declaration Against Democracy Is  
Now a Certainty.

FRANCIS TALKS POLITICS  
New Secretary of the Interior Is a  
Complete Gold Man.

REPUDES THE PLATFORM AND NOMINEES  
President's Reason for Not Appointing  
Simms Is Because Latter Is for  
Free Coinage.

Cincinnati, O., August 25.—(Special.)—  
Ex-Governor David R. Francis, of Mis-  
souri, passed through Cincinnati this even-  
ing. To a reporter he said:  
"The secretary of the interior was  
very unexpectedly tendered me last Sat-  
urday, and after conferring with my wife  
and after communicating with my business  
partners and other friends, I yesterday  
advised the president by wire of my ac-  
ceptance."

"I consider it a high honor to be in the  
cabinet of Mr. Cleveland, and think I  
place at least an approximate estimate  
on the labor and responsibility of the  
position to which I have been called, but  
I should have cheerfully responded to any  
request to assume less honorable and more  
irksome duties if by so doing I should feel  
I could in any degree aid an adminis-  
tration which has been able, faithful, cou-  
rageous and patriotic. I am now en route  
to St. Louis to arrange my business affairs  
and hope to return to Washington on or  
before September 3d. I have not been to  
Gray Gables nor have I seen Mr. Cleve-  
land."

"Did the president exact any political  
pledges of you?"  
"He is against Democracy."  
"Of course not. I take it for granted,  
however, that he would not have appointed  
me if he had not known I was in political  
accord with his administration, nor would  
I have accepted it if I had not been."

"What are your political views on the  
pending issues?"  
"As is well known in my city and state  
I am a 'sound money' democrat. I have  
never indorsed the Chicago platform, nor  
said I would support it or its nominees. I  
have been awaiting the return of Colonel  
J. G. Prather, ex-national committeeman;  
Mr. C. C. Moffit, ex-chairman state polit-  
cians, and a number of other political  
friends now on their summer vacation of  
making public statements of my po-  
sition. My business obligations for three  
months past have been onerous and ex-  
acting and have left me no time to consider  
political matters, but my close personal  
friends knew how I stood."

"I do not care to make further statement  
at this time, as the official relations I am  
about to assume render it inopportune if  
not bad taste for me to do so."

"Will you attend the Missouri state con-  
vention of the national democratic tomor-  
row?"  
"No, I shall have no time for anything  
other than my business from my arrival at  
St. Louis tomorrow morning until my de-  
parture for Washington on Monday next."

Governor Francis announces his intention  
of immediately severing all his business  
relations in St. Louis, as far as practicable.

The selection of a new man for the head  
of the interior department instead of the  
promotion of one of the assistant secreta-  
ries relieves the situation of embarrass-  
ment, as Assistant Secretary of the Interior,  
is understood to be for free coinage.

To have promoted his assistant, Mr. Rey-  
nolds, of Pennsylvania, who is a sound  
money advocate, over General Simms's  
head would have been somewhat demoral-  
izing to the discipline of the department.  
The interior department has had one other  
secretary from Missouri in recent years—  
General John W. Noble, who was appointed  
by President Harrison.

Arrangements for a Joint Debate Be-  
tween Gubernatorial Candidates.  
Nashville, Tenn., August 25.—(Special.)—  
Chairman Cliffe, of the republican state  
convention, yesterday afternoon wrote a  
letter to Chairman Coleman, of the demo-  
cratic committee, asking for a conference  
tomorrow to arrange for a joint debate  
between the nominees for governor.  
Chairman Coleman made reply today and  
inclosed a copy of a letter to the populist  
party, last Thursday, in which he had  
heard stories about himself which were  
alleged to have been circulated by Flanders  
and meeting the latter on the wharf, charged  
him with so doing. Flanders denied the  
allegation and in a war of words which  
followed Land became greatly enraged and  
savagely lashed Flanders over the shoulders  
with a whip. The men were finally  
separated by bystanders and the captain  
since has been attending to his duties, as  
Flanders had no power to discharge him.  
The arrest followed today and he was re-  
leased on bail.

Row Between Steamship Men on a Bos-  
ton Wharf.  
Boston, Mass., August 25.—Capt. A. W.  
Lusk, of the steamer City of Jacksonville,  
of the Nahant line, was arrested this after-  
noon charged with horsewhipping J. A.  
Flanders, general agent of the line, on  
Lincoln's wharf, this city. The affair oc-  
curred last Thursday night, when Flanders  
heard stories about himself which were  
alleged to have been circulated by Flanders  
and meeting the latter on the wharf, charged  
him with so doing. Flanders denied the  
allegation and in a war of words which  
followed Land became greatly enraged and  
savagely lashed Flanders over the shoulders  
with a whip. The men were finally  
separated by bystanders and the captain  
since has been attending to his duties, as  
Flanders had no power to discharge him.  
The arrest followed today and he was re-  
leased on bail.

Bill Doolin Shot Down by Officers in  
Oklahoma.  
Guthrie, O. T., August 25.—Bill Doolin,  
the last of the noted outlaws of the south,  
was killed in a battle with deputy marshals  
under command of Heck Thomas, near  
Ingalls, fifty miles northeast of here, last  
night. The battle was a badly won one.  
The posse are en route to this city  
with Doolin's body in a covered wagon,  
where he will be officially identified and  
then turned over to his wife for burial.  
The battle took place close to Doolin's old  
home, the marshals wounding him as he  
was leaving from a visit to his wife.

CARMACK NAMED FOR CONGRESS  
Chosen as the Democratic Candidate in  
Tennessee's Tenth District.  
Memphis, Tenn., August 25.—The free  
coinage democrats of the tenth Tennessee  
district this morning nominated E. W. Car-  
mack, ex-editor of The Commercial Ap-  
peal, for congress by acclamation.

WHITEHEAD LOST HIS REASON  
From Long Confinement in Portland  
Prison.  
Skibbereen, Ireland, August 25.—Albert  
George Whitehead, the Irish-American dy-  
amite, who has just been released from  
Portland prison after serving thirteen years  
of a sentence of imprisonment for life, be-  
came insane from the effects of his incar-  
ceration. He escaped from the home of  
the relatives with whom he was staying  
and his dead body was found about two  
miles from the house this morning.

## HER BODY DISCOVERED IN A LOG

Selma's Mystery Cleared Up—Emma  
Kent Was Murdered.

Selma, Ala., August 25.—(Special.)—Squire  
Thomas, arraigned for the murder of Emma  
Kent, was committed to jail last night  
to await further developments. Many per-  
sons heard the evidence in the case yester-  
day evening and interest was renewed.  
This morning a large number of men went  
to the swamps beyond Logans and search-  
ed them diligently for signs of the missing  
woman. At noon the party had worked  
their way to the strip of swamp just beyond  
Lake Lanier, where they discovered the  
tracks of two persons leading to the swamp  
made while the mud was soft. They had  
walked side by side into the thick jungle  
like woods. The tracks were followed for  
a hundred yards or more when at a point  
near two logs the tracks stopped.

It was not long before the head of the  
woman was discovered protruding from  
the end of a hollow log. The skull was  
bare and white, the clothing was badly  
soiled and the ribs glinted white through  
the rents. Those who knew her in life iden-  
tified her by the clothing as Emma Kent,  
the missing woman. The body was stuffed  
into the log feet foremost and carefully  
covered from view. No one in the party  
touched the corpse. Several of the party  
were left to watch it and the remainder  
walked to the city, nearly ten miles, to  
advise the authorities. At 4 o'clock this  
evening thirty-two men marched two  
breast down Broad street to Squire Pitts's  
office. Mr. Pitts instructed them to have  
a gang of burglars and they have grown  
quite bold. A few nights since Prosecu-  
tor Attorney Quarles's house in sight of  
the police headquarters was burglarized.  
Last night the house of J. L. Brando,  
who is absent in New Orleans, was entered.  
Mrs. Brando was awakened by one of the  
burglars, who pointed a pistol at her head  
and demanded her diamonds. She was  
much frightened, but succeeded in convinc-  
ing the burglar that the jewels were not  
in the house. She finally gave him her  
pocketbook containing a small sum of  
money. The robber was very insulting and  
left with threats to come again. He had  
a confederate on the outside of the house.  
His face was covered with a paper mask,  
but Mrs. Brando feels sure she can identify  
him.

WHITNEY-VANDERBILT.  
Millions of Dollars Represented in the  
Newport Wedding.  
Newport, R. I., August 25.—The wedding  
of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of  
Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Harry Payne  
Whitney, son of Hon. William C. Whitney,  
took place at "The Breakers," the summer  
home of the New York millionaire. Owing  
to the recent illness of Mr. Vanderbilt, the  
wedding was a family affair and not a  
social function.

The ceremony was performed by Rev.  
Bishop H. C. Potter, of New York, assist-  
ed by Rev. J. T. Magill, of Trinity church.

Report Not True That General Ochan-  
do's Nephew Committed Suicide.  
New York, August 25.—A special cable  
to The Herald from Havana, Cuba, says  
that the report recently published in which  
it was stated that General D. Frederico  
Ochando, of the Spanish army in Cuba, had  
an encounter with swords with Captain  
General Weyler in the palace in  
Havana, is untrue.

It was said that while General Ochando  
was away from Havana, his nephew, a  
Spanish lieutenant, was summoned to the











## The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily (with Sunday) per year... \$3.00  
The Daily (without Sunday) per year... \$2.00  
The Sunday Edition (30 to 35 pages) per year... \$2.00  
The Weekly... \$1.00

Postage paid to any address.  
At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.  
We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.  
The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:  
WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.  
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Co.  
JACKSONVILLE—J. R. Hawley, 232 N. E. Street.  
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street.  
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 51 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.  
DENVER, CO.—Hamilton & Kendrick.  
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Pensacola Drug Store.  
HOUSTON, TEX.—Eddle Bros.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.

Notice to Subscribers.  
Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors in the city—Messrs. Charles H. Donnelly, R. L. Cannon and G. W. Tasker.

The traveling representatives of The Constitution are Messrs. William H. Kersch, William H. Overbey and L. B. Wilcox.  
NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

## PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., August 26, 1896.

## "A Redundant Currency."

The first and last word of the gold organs and the agents of the money power is that we now have "a redundant currency." This is their answer to the demand for more money which comes up from the producers and from business men. As a matter of fact, these gold organs, prompted by their employers, complacently trace all our financial ills to the "inflation" of the currency by the issue of treasury notes under the Sherman act of 1890. They declare that the issue of these notes, although they are redeemable in gold under Cleveland's ruling, caused the panic of 1893 and is responsible for the business depression that has followed and that still holds trade in its merciless grip.

"A redundant currency" is the cry—the argument—the explanation—of those who are making unparalleled profits out of the situation. "A redundant currency" is the cry of the money power, and yet the most reputable business firms in New York and in the country are daily going to the wall because they cannot dispose of their paper to the banks for less than 8 per cent, a rate that eats up all their profits.

We have heard of "a redundant currency" causing an artificial rise in prices and promoting the wildest schemes of speculation, but it is something new to be told that "a redundant currency" is responsible for falling times, for falling prices, and for the inability of the commercial world to get money with which to carry on business.

Every event since 1893 gives the lie to the statement that we have a redundant currency. The chief feature of that squeeze was the unparalleled scarcity of cash. All forms of money went to a premium in New York, and the banks of that city, with incomparable audacity refused to honor the checks of depositors. Millions upon millions of dollars in clearing house certificates were issued, and for the inability of the commercial world to get money with which to carry on business.

The explanation of the gold organs and the agents of the money power, as we have said, was that too much money had caused a currency glut, that a redundant currency had given rise to "a confidence of confidence." But a lack of confidence in what? Not in the treasury notes of 1890, for Mr. Cleveland, responsive to the threats and cajolery of the gold syndicate, had declared that these notes would be redeemed in gold on demand. There was no lack of confidence in our various forms of money, for the business interests of the country and the people generally were so clamorous for "every dollar of the 'redundant currency' went to a premium. All this is a matter of recent history.

The acute stage of the "squeeze" of 1893 passed away, and the business and producing interests of the country have been trying ever since to accommodate themselves to the exasperating conditions; but they have been trying in vain. And still they are told by the gold organs and the agents of the money power that the main trouble is "a redundant currency."

We have before us a New York newspaper which in one column of its editorial page prints faked figures to show that the volume of circulation is larger than it was in 1896, and in the next column announces that the monetary stringency has caused some of the banks of New York to apply for the privilege of issuing clearing house certificates—a scheme that is never resorted to by the associated banks of that city except in the face of a stringency so acute as to threaten a panic.

It is not often that a newspaper is caught making a statement in one column and flatly denying it in the next, but that is what the gold organs are doing every day. Even some of the bankers who have been bewailing the effects of "a redundant currency" are inclined to admit the facts of the situation. Mr. J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank, of New York, says: "I attribute the condition of affairs to the stringency of money." Very well. But if there is a stringency of money, there cannot be "a redundant currency," and then there cannot be a stringency

of money. The two things do not go together. We cannot have day and night at the same time and place; we cannot be sick and well at the same moment. There cannot be a stringency of money and "a redundant currency" in the same country at the same time. At this moment gilt-edged commercial paper is compelled to pay 10 per cent interest in New York. The result is that it has ceased to be news to hear that some old business house has been forced into bankruptcy by its inability to procure accommodations or reasonable terms. The truth is that the New York banks, by manipulating their finances to suit the infamous schemes of the gold syndicate, have brought about the most portentous contraction of the currency that has been known since the republic had a financial system of its own. Obedient to the demands of the gold syndicate, the most conservative of these banks have entered heartily into the programme of withdrawing the greenbacks and treasury notes from the channels of trade. They have also withdrawn gold entirely from circulation.

The inevitable result of this shortsighted policy has been the wholesale withdrawal of deposits. Their customers, refused accommodation, have checked out their money. As a remedy, the banks have called in millions of their loans; but this policy, as was inevitable, has made the money stringency more acute. On top of this, the country banks, which usually keep a good part of their funds in New York, where such funds draw a fair rate of interest, have withdrawn their balances to a very narrow limit.

As a result of this, the New York banks, having created the stringency, are now preparing to tide it over by the issue of clearing house certificates. They have been sowing the wind by violating and repudiating every sound principle of the banking business. Would it be a source of wonder if they, on some fine day, should be called on to reap the whirlwind?

## Has McKinley Lost His Memory?

We shall be forced to believe after awhile that Hanna is wise in imposing on his candidate the injunction of silence.

Last Saturday, while Hanna was in New York trying hard to fry some "fat" out of the millionaires who control the gold syndicate, a delegation of professional politicians from Pennsylvania called on the republican candidate at Canton. They entered the town in the stillness of a circus, and proceeded to wake up McKinley and all his neighbors. Naturally, the gold syndicate candidate felt called on to make a speech, and among other things, he said:

We have had three years of bitter experience under a policy which the republican party has opposed, and there has been nothing in that experience to win us to that policy, but everything to increase our devotion to the old policy of protection which stands opposed to it.

We do not know whether to believe that Mr. McKinley is a political fraud or whether he is loath to admit what the whole country knows to be true—that the difference between Clevelandism and republicanism is the difference between the protection and the free trade. The latter experience which we have had during the past three years has been under a policy which the republican party inaugurated, and throughout the whole of his second term Mr. Cleveland has had the active aid and support of the republican leaders in congress and of the republican organs throughout the country.

It is hardly possible that Mr. McKinley, the candidate of the gold syndicate, can have forgotten that which is still fresh in the memory of the honest masses of this republic—namely, that in all his efforts to impose the gold standard on this people in all its hideous nakedness, Mr. Cleveland had the active sympathy and support of the Stiermans and the Reeds and their republican followers in congress.

Surely Mr. McKinley cannot have forgotten that but for the aid of the republicans in congress Mr. Cleveland could not have carried out his gold standard policy, and that every bond deal that he made with McKinley's present backers was endorsed by John Sherman, that the republicans who act with him.

It is hardly possible that Mr. McKinley is ignorant of the fact that the present policy of contracting the currency to meet the views of gold owners was begun in 1867 under a republican president and has been consistently carried out by the republican party ever since. We know that he is not ignorant of the fact that the whole financial policy of the country has been the head of Clevelandism is endorsed by republicans. If the support that Cleveland has received from the republican congressmen during the past three years had been taken away, his administration would have been powerless for evil, for a majority of his party was against every measure calculated to sacrifice the interests of the people for the benefit of the shyster class.

## The Demand for Literature.

In no former political campaign has there been such a demand for literature as in the campaign which has just opened.

No sooner had Mr. Bryan delivered his great speech in Madison Square Garden, accepting the democratic nomination, than orders were received from all parts of the country asking for copies of the speech. It has kept the force of men employed at the national headquarters busy for the last two weeks supplying these orders. As a campaign document, the popularity of Mr. Bryan's speech has never been equaled in American political history.

From the state of California alone an order has been received for 300,000 copies. Though California was the first state to order copies of the speech directly, others have rapidly followed suit. These orders which are now on file at national headquarters have come from every state in the union and constitute in the aggregate a demand for over 5,000,000 copies of the speech.

If these figures are not prophetic of democracy's overwhelming success in November, they show at least that never before in the history of this country have the people been more thoroughly aroused to the gravity of pending issues

or sought more earnestly to ascertain the truth. Usually in the distribution of campaign literature the initial steps are taken by the national committee, but in the present campaign the popular demand for speeches and other documents has rendered unnecessary, to a large extent, the exercise of this discretion.

One explanation of this demand is found in the fact that heretofore the issues of the campaign have been generally understood, or at least readily accepted by partisans arrayed against each other. In the present campaign, however, such a knowledge does not exist. Moreover, a spirit of independence has made its appearance among the masses. The people have shown a disposition to study the great problems of the day for themselves and to arrive at a solution of some kind according to their own methods of thought. This spirit of independence has brought hundreds and thousands of converts into the democratic stronghold. At no time has the democratic party been afraid to submit its cause to the people. To every man whose mind is not clouded by ignorance or greed the principles of the democratic party cannot fail to appeal successfully. In the calm, deliberate and patriotic judgment of the American people the cause of democracy is secure. No matter how much gold is dumped into the campaign by republican syndicates, it cannot purchase the deep-rooted convictions of those who have made a deliberate study of the money question nor against the triumphant march of the democratic party.

Such a demand for campaign literature, therefore, in spite of the millions which republican syndicates have put up, is indeed a most auspicious and gratifying indication. It dispels whatever doubt may have clouded the hope of democratic success and makes the victory of the people certain.

## A New French Academy.

Having earned a fortune with his pen, notwithstanding the adverse criticism which the French academy pronounced upon him, Edmund de Goncourt, the celebrated author who died a few weeks ago, has left the handsome sum of \$400,000 as a fund for the endowment of a new academy.

In thus requiring the old academy for the ostracism with which it treated him in life, De Goncourt not only seeks to obtain recognition for himself but also for two of his fellow countrymen, Zola and Daudet, who have likewise been rejected.

With such a handsome fund as that which the deceased Frenchman has bequeathed, it is more than likely that the enterprise in which he seeks to perpetuate his revenge will be successful. In consideration of the fact that France is even more partial to these rejected writers than to many whose imperfections are clothed with the favor of the academy, it is even more than likely that fortune will smile upon the proposed institution.

The purpose for which the old academy was organized was to stimulate a love of literature and promote the cause of learning. That it served this purpose for many years cannot be denied. In the course of time, however, factions sprung up within the academy and a spirit of jealousy warped the reliability of its rulings. Instead of being just, it became partisan.

Aside from the spirit of jealousy which has crept into the old academy, another complaint that is made against it is that it is wedded to worn-out ideas and opposed to anything like progress in literature. Not only because of the pronounced popularity of De Goncourt, Zola and Daudet as writers, but also for the reason that they represent a new school of authorship, the old academy is uncompromisingly opposed to them.

If the new academy is a success, it will not only antagonize the old one, but may possibly supersede it altogether.

## On the Ocean.

Li Hung Chang, the distinguished viceroy and statesman of China, is now on the ocean and is expected to arrive in New York city within the next few days.

The reception which awaits him on this side of the Atlantic will be in keeping with the marked ovations which he has everywhere received along his journey and which constitute one of the most flattering tributes ever paid to a living man.

In Germany and England the illustrious visitor was treated with royal deference. Banquets were given in his honor, while even princes vied with each other in showing him hospitality. Neither Victoria nor William considered it beneath their imperial dignity to greet the stranger in person and shower upon him the tokens of royal favor. With Bismarck and Gladstone the meeting of the Chinese viceroy was cordial and sympathetic.

With him they beheld not only the man with whom they had frequently negotiated and who typified in himself one of the oldest civilizations on the globe, but a man whose ripe experience in the affairs of government, coupled with his superb intellectual gifts, made him the peer of either of them.

Though Li Hung Chang will find his reception in this country more democratic, perhaps, than the ones accorded him in the old world, he will find it more the less genuine and sincere.

Americans represent goods to matter under what sky it was quickened and the high regard which they have always entertained for the shrewd diplomacy and splendid statesmanship of Li Hung Chang insures for him a greeting which will surpass anything of its kind ever before seen in this country.

Major General Ruger, who is in charge of the arrangements for the viceroy's reception, has engaged fifty rooms on the first floor of the Waldorf hotel. Unlimited resources are at his command and nothing that hospitality can provide will be lacking.

During his stay in New York, Li Hung Chang will visit the tomb of General Grant, on the Hudson. Several years ago when General Grant made his tour of the world, he was graciously received and handsomely entertained by the Chinese statesman. In token of his respect for the memory of the great American, Li Hung Chang would consider his visit incomplete without a pilgrimage to the tomb of his deceased friend.

In his regard for the people of this country, Li Hung Chang has been at all times pronounced and outspoken. Though a typical Chinese in many respects, he has not been slavish in his devotion to oriental precedents, at least, so far as the science of government is concerned. In religion he is loyal to the faith of his ancestors, and his mode of life is strictly that of the empire. In other respects, however, he is widely different from the great majority of his fellow countrymen. As a student of other nations as well as his own, he has imported into progressive ideas into China and greatly advanced that country in civilization. One object of his present tour of the world is to gather information with which he hopes to promote the welfare of his native land. Such a tour is bound to have a rich fruition.

The New York Journal remarks that the election of McKinley would mean a third term of Clevelandism.

Having created a stringency of money, the New York banks are now feeling the effects of it.

The weather and other small matters have caused Mr. Hanna to have that tired feeling.

Mr. Hanna would save votes for his candidate by preventing him from making any speeches at all.

Why don't the republican manufacturers give McKinley a much-needed boost by "opening their mills to labor?"

Old man Palmer, of Illinois, is out for McKinley.

Poor Mr. Watterson would make a rip-roaring candidate for president on the Bynum gold ticket.

The Bynum gold ticket doesn't seem to be a very ponderous combination.

One or two more speeches from such hessians as Bourke Cockran, and a little more activity on the part of such nincompoops as Bynum and Ben Cible will put an end to the gold party.

The people of the country cannot get a change by voting for McKinley. The gold syndicate candidate is pledged to carry out the gold policy of Cleveland.

According to the gold organs, all "the respectability" of the country is for gold, and all the anarchists are for silver.

This is a very poor argument, but we hope the organs will keep it up.

What is the matter with John Most, as the candidate of the Bynum gold party? Most is uncompromisingly for the gold standard.

## CAMPAIGN CLIPPINGS.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: Madison Square garden, which was visited by a severe windstorm last Tuesday night, has been repaired, and is ready for occupancy again.

Florida Times-Union: It is amusing to hear men who are incapable of making a living, discussing the financial question.

New York Journal: Nothing in Hoke Smith's connection with the Cleveland election is more amusing than the leaving of it. Hail, Hoke, and farewell.

Nashville American: Mr. McKinley is said to be putting the finishing touches on a letter to the voters of the country, to be made public during this week. It is supposed that he has at last decided how to stand on the financial issue and is willing to tell the people.

Duluth Evening Herald: The gold ex-demonstrators of Kentucky must be very disappointed with the result of the election of Mr. McKinley. They are now talking about honor, either national or individual, is disgusting. Now, where these people have the old hypocrite has not yet satisfied the judgment, justly recorded against him, that he is a liar and a cheat.

Kansas City World: That the campaign Mr. Bryan has made since his nomination has been a brilliant and effective one is a fact which no one can deny. His friends and the criticisms of his enemies, has surpassed that of Stephen A. Douglas in 1860 in the grace of his speech and the power of his effect he has produced on the minds of the people.

Brooklyn Citizen: Even the most prejudiced of our countrymen are now admitting the relative value of the two metals depends to at least some extent upon the demand for them. The prices of commodities are regulated by the law of supply and demand.

Another Change from Collier. Editor Constitution—I wish to announce that I have been for Mr. Collier for mayor since the 1st of May, and that I have been forced to change my vote on the account of the newspapers supporting Mr. Collier.

Legal Tender Quality Doesn't Count. To the Editor of The World: One of the best arguments in favor of free coinage consists in the fact that silver is a legal tender, and that the necessities of life as it would when it was full legal tender. Now it is claimed that free coinage will increase the money demand for our financial troubles. This may be or may not be the right remedy, but we need more silver. Now, what does the gold standard do for the people? It does nothing. The country is in the height of prosperity, when the truth is there are thousands in this country of over-production who do not get one square meal a week.

## STATE PRESS TOPICS.

A Columbus man suggests an idea for the farmers. He says every cotton grower should step in quietly and buy futures on a few bales of cotton, and then allow their crops to rot in the field and pick a lock. He says the farmers could easily corner the speculators in this way, without the slightest risk to themselves.

The Herald of Columbus says the idea is a novel one and has been the subject of a good deal of discussion around the warehouses and grocery stores during the week. One old farmer was enthusiastic over the suggestion. "Let's pay 'em back in their own coin," he exclaimed. "They have been squeezing and starving us long enough. If we will all get together and agree to carry out the suggestion we will all be big rich this winter." Another farmer was less enthusiastic. "Yes," he said, "one old farmer was enthusiastic over the suggestion, but he is not a cotton picker. He is a speculator and not a picker. He will not pick any cotton at all, so I will rather all of mine and sell it for 50 cents a pound this fall. He hires all the hands he can get and picks his cotton as quick as he can. They get together and agree to plant less cotton, then when planting time comes

every one plants more than ever, each thinking that all the rest will plant less and that he will be the only one that will have a big crop."

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Ring the Bells! When the dust-clouds hide the mountain And blind you on the plain, Just pause at some sweet fountain And ring the bells for rain!

And ring the bells for rain! In fields and dells for rain! And ring the bells for rain! When the broad, dry fields are blinding And the blooms are summer-slain: And the hills long for drinking, Just ring the bells for rain!

Just ring the bells for rain! In fields and dells— Just ring the bells for rain! A Texas man whipped his wife because his collar button rolled under the bureau. It never occurred to him that a better plan would have been to ask his wife to move the bureau and search six days for it.

## Placing the Family.

"What's gone with all the boys, old man?"

"Well, Dick's a studious of law."

"And Jim?"

"Jim's a preacher or the gas-puff."

"And Ben?"

"Ben's politician."

"And Bob—where's he?"

"Well, Bob ain't nowhere—not yet. I can't beat no larnin' into his head, so if he don't go to teacher's school, or edit a newspaper I reckon I'll send him to the circus."

Hot weather doesn't keep the candidates from running. If the race were over a six mile track they'd jerk their coats, throw down their umbrellas, and trust to luck for ice water at the end.

## The Town Fossilist.

He'd been praying for rain on the hill and the plain.

Lest the cotton and corn should miss; "We hadn't had a drop."

Since we planted the crop: "Hain't never seen weather like this!"

Now the rain comes down on the field and town.

And a dry spot's what he seeks: "An' he cusses his leg."

On the old nail keg: "With 'You reckon 'twill rain six weeks?'"

Mrs. Marie Louise Myrick, of The American Times-Recorder, made a brief visit to Atlanta yesterday. Democratic headquarters knew her for a while, and she called on a few of her friends. The Times-Recorder keeps well up with the political situation, and the bright little woman who edits it is making its influence felt in state politics. Her column is a valuable one, and it is making its influence felt in state politics. Her column is a valuable one, and it is making its influence felt in state politics.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.

The Savannah News says that the democrats should make a special effort at the state election in October to elect democratic legislators.



We are headquarters for Bicycle Suits, Odd Trousers, Sweaters and  
use. Keep the largest variety in the city and prices all lean your way.

**IN CLOTHING.....** These goods get scanty respect at this  
time of year. They must go. We  
**GLIGEE SHIRTS.....** have put prices on all that will com-  
mend them to the good graces of frugal  
**MMER UNDERWEAR...** shoppers. Come, see and reap your gain.

**Eiseman Bros.,**  
15 and 17 Whitehall Street.  
**No Branch Store in This City.**

We are headquarters for Bicycle Suits, Odd Trousers, Sweaters and  
use. Keep the largest variety in the city and prices all lean your way.

**IN CLOTHING.....** These goods get scanty respect at this  
time of year. They must go. We  
**GLIGEE SHIRTS.....** have put prices on all that will com-  
mend them to the good graces of frugal  
**MMER UNDERWEAR...** shoppers. Come, see and reap your gain.

**Eiseman Bros.,**  
15 and 17 Whitehall Street.  
**No Branch Store in This City.**



## PRACTICALLY A DRAW

Struggle Between Bulls and Bears Lively,  
Neither Side Gaining Advantage.

## ARGUMENT IS NEARLY EVEN

Movement of Stocks Dull and Uninteresting, the Close Being Lower.  
Wheat and Corn Lower.

The following are the quotations for spot cotton at the places named:  
Atlanta—Steady; middling 7½c.  
Liverpool—Easier; middling 4-16d.  
New York—Quiet; middling 8½c.  
New Orleans—Steady; middling 7½c.  
Galveston—Steady; middling 8c.  
Norfolk—Firm; middling 7½c.  
Savannah—Quiet; middling 7-11-16c.  
Mobile—Easy; middling 7-11-16c.  
Memphis—Quiet; middling 7½c.  
Augusta—Quiet; middling 7½c.  
Charleston—Steady; middling 7-11-16c.  
Houston—Steady; middling 8c.

## Riordan &amp; Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, August 25.—(Special.)—The struggle between the bulls and bears today was a lively one and the result might be called a drawn battle. Liverpool was again lower, though not enough so to please the bears, and after a steady opening at 8.08, advanced to 8.12. Then upon reports of more rains in the south-west, suddenly declined to 7.79. Again the price rallied to 8.07, and after many irregular fluctuations, closed at 8.08-09, with the tone barely steady. The bears took of the money in the south and the advance in the north, which is still pressing upon the market. They rely on the inability of the bulls to hold the market when they cannot sell goods even at the present very low prices, and they urge that the business is not so good as to justify the hope that the present price of cotton can be sustained. Against all this the bulls can only say that the drought has half ruined the crop, that the big rains have come too late to repair any but a small part of the loss, and that when the rush of early receipts is over the world will find that the cotton is very little cotton, and that the lower prices are hampered now the greater will be the rebound when the fall comes. We are inclined to agree with the bull view of the case.

The following is a case of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	Opening	High	Low	Close	Settlement
August	8.12	8.15	8.05	8.08	8.08
September	8.08	8.10	7.95	7.98	7.98
October	8.05	8.08	7.90	7.92	7.92
November	8.01	8.05	7.85	7.88	7.88
December	8.04	8.08	7.88	7.90	7.90
January	8.01	8.05	7.85	7.88	7.88
February	8.01	8.14	7.85	7.88	7.88
March	8.01	8.14	7.85	7.88	7.88
April	8.01	8.14	7.85	7.88	7.88
May	8.01	8.14	7.85	7.88	7.88
June	8.01	8.14	7.85	7.88	7.88

Closed steady; sales 21,000 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCKS
August	15,000	15,000	15,000
September	15,000	15,000	15,000
October	15,000	15,000	15,000
November	15,000	15,000	15,000
December	15,000	15,000	15,000
January	15,000	15,000	15,000
February	15,000	15,000	15,000
March	15,000	15,000	15,000
April	15,000	15,000	15,000
May	15,000	15,000	15,000
June	15,000	15,000	15,000

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

MONTHS	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
August	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
September	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
October	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
November	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
December	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
January	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
February	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
March	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
April	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
May	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
June	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75

Closed steady; sales 25,000 bales.

## Hubbard Bros. &amp; Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, August 25.—The foreign market showed more strength than the trade anticipated. The market was held up by the south, that the recent rains had done more injury than good and that the state agricultural department reported a worse condition of the crop than any one had believed possible. An advance in our market followed, only to be lost on the posting of the official rainfall, showing that light rains fell 4.4 inches in Texas and that a fair down-pour prevailed in the Mississippi valley. Exporters also became sellers as their consignments were accepted, and the market was again held up. It was noticeable that the speculative buying showed more increase under the advance of further injury to cotton due to the recent rains. The trade does not know what to make of these reports, as they believed that what was needed to develop the crop after the breaking of the drought was steady rain, and not excessive rain. At the moment to look for further decline, especially as the weekly government report is expected to show a hard rain on Wednesday. Under the influence of an anticipated bad bureau report our market closed steady at a slight advance from yesterday, the feeling among traders is bullish based on these anticipations and reports.

## The Dry Goods Market.

New York, August 25.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, in its weekly review of the dry goods market, says there has been more business transacted in cotton goods during the week than in any single week since November. Buyers have attended in considerable numbers, and orders by mail have been more numerous. Distribution from second-hand is fairly liberal and calls for replenishment of stocks, and the market is consequently conducted without departure from previous conservative policy. The general tone of the market in Liverpool is firm, and the woolen and worsted goods departments have been dull in the aggregate, and orders are readily accepted at previous prices.

## McIntyre &amp; Wardwell's Cotton Letter.

New York, August 25.—(Over the Paine-Murphy Co.'s Private Wire.)—The speculation today was less active and the fluctuations in prices were with narrow limits. At first there was an advance of 4 to 9 points on covering of shorts and some buying for our own account, but subsequently prices declined 3 to 6 points on reports of heavy rains in Texas and the south generally, though this advance was not covered and again prices advanced, closing barely steady. The market was held up by the south, that the recent rains had done more injury than good and that the state agricultural department reported a worse condition of the crop than any one had believed possible. An advance in our market followed, only to be lost on the posting of the official rainfall, showing that light rains fell 4.4 inches in Texas and that a fair down-pour prevailed in the Mississippi valley. Exporters also became sellers as their consignments were accepted, and the market was again held up. It was noticeable that the speculative buying showed more increase under the advance of further injury to cotton due to the recent rains. The trade does not know what to make of these reports, as they believed that what was needed to develop the crop after the breaking of the drought was steady rain, and not excessive rain. At the moment to look for further decline, especially as the weekly government report is expected to show a hard rain on Wednesday. Under the influence of an anticipated bad bureau report our market closed steady at a slight advance from yesterday, the feeling among traders is bullish based on these anticipations and reports.

## The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, August 25.—Cotton advanced 4 to 9 points, reacted and declined 3 to 6 points, but rallied and closed steady with prices unchanged 5 points higher. The total sales were 21,000 bales. Today's feature. The speculation today was less active than for some time past and the fluctuations in prices were confined within a comparatively narrow range. At first there was an advance in response to a weaker option there, but subsequently the improvement was lost on further rains in the south and a later reaction in Liverpool. Dealers took profits on the rise and the south showed weakness. Europe sold and advanced, but the south was not so strong. However, prices rallied and recovered the loss. The precipitation in Texas and Arkansas was very light and warmer weather is predicted.

dicted. The weekly weather report was expected to be bullish and it was reported that considerable cotton had been taken out of the hands of the speculators. The movement of new cotton continues liberal, spot markets in this country are full and trade in Fall River is in anything but a satisfactory condition. But at the moment it is entirely a weather market.

## Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin.

Washington, August 25.—Following are extracts from the summary of the weekly climate and crop bulletin of the weather bureau:

Virginia—Drought conditions continue in tide-water and several portions of middle counties, causing a gradual falling of prospects for tobacco, late corn, peanuts and pastures; elsewhere local showers have relieved the situation and the outlook for corn and tobacco is very good and well advanced.

North Carolina—Frequent showers and cool weather improved crop conditions and proved favorable for farm work; cotton is progressing rapidly and will all be out by middle of October; sorghum spring making commenced; tobacco curing light and chaffy; peanuts suffering from drought, but potatoes, peas and rice doing well.

South Carolina—Showers along the coast and dry over other sections; about normal temperature; very little change in crop conditions, with a declining tendency in cotton and cotton; tobacco curing nearly finished; excellent rice harvest weather, but not dry for sorghum, rice or fall crops.

Georgia—The protracted drought was heaviest in central and northern counties, but in the south it was less severe. On Monday, 24th, cotton was too far advanced to receive material benefit; the boll was opening prematurely and dropping rapidly; picking is general and being pushed vigorously; the crop will fall far short of the average.

Florida—Showers more frequent, but too light to materially affect condition of cotton, which is generally unsatisfactory; picking rapidly; picking in advance of last season; rain excessively over portions of southern district; cane, potatoes and groves improved; favorable outlook for all crops.

Alabama—Scattered showers of the last few days revived minor crops, but too late to materially benefit cotton, which is still showing a declining tendency; the cotton is open and much picking done; corn and when they cannot sell goods even at the present very low prices, and they urge that the business is not so good as to justify the hope that the present price of cotton can be sustained. Against all this the bulls can only say that the drought has half ruined the crop, that the big rains have come too late to repair any but a small part of the loss, and that when the rush of early receipts is over the world will find that the cotton is very little cotton, and that the lower prices are hampered now the greater will be the rebound when the fall comes. We are inclined to agree with the bull view of the case.

Louisiana—Light showers in north benefited very little two-thirds of the cotton open, but picking progressing slowly, owing to the excessive heat; yield of cotton very short; corn harvest setting in northern portion; fair in central and south; south portion, rain; rice harvesting progressing; yield variable.

Texas—A week of rain prevailed until the last two days of the week and was favorable for cotton picking, which is progressing rapidly; local rains over the northern portion of the cotton district have improved prospect for a top crop, as the plant which is still green, and is needed over the southeastern portion of the state for the top crop and to mature young bolls, where rains have fallen around in suitable condition for fall plowing; the rice crop is light.

Arkansas—General rains and lower temperature characterized the week and were highly beneficial; sweet potatoes, corn and pastures and favorable for plowing and fall planting; in localities some of the top crop of cotton was yielded by the rain, but generally it is too far advanced for rain to do any good and some complaint of injury by stinging; cotton nearly all open and picking becoming general; yield will be small.

Tennessee—Good showers in portions of middle, western and upper eastern sections and benefited cotton and corn; maturing crops and pastures; cotton mostly open and picking rapidly progressing; much of tobacco is now being cured; being cut for fodder; much fine hay forage saved.

## Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, August 25.—12-15 in cotton quiet with prices steady; middling 7½c; sales 7,000 bales; 100 American; upland middle 7½c; August delivery 12-15; August and September delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15; April delivery 12-15; May delivery 12-15; June delivery 12-15; July delivery 12-15; August delivery 12-15; September delivery 12-15; October delivery 12-15; November delivery 12-15; December delivery 12-15; January delivery 12-15; February delivery 12-15; March delivery 12-15







## CANNOT CRY FRAUD

Democrats Approve the Proposed Division of Election Managers.

## ALL STAND FOR THE TICKET

Stump Speakers Are Pulling for the Statehouse Officers—Colored Voters Visiting Chairman Clay.

The democratic speakers who are on the stump these days are not neglecting the state ticket. All are pulling for votes for the statehouse officers as well as for the congressional and national tickets.

It is conceded that Governor Atkinson has given Georgia a fine administration and the fact is recognized everywhere. The populists have not succeeded in bringing any charge against the governor which will stand investigation. The charge of political favoritism in the pardon of Clinton is reacting and the black voters understand it. Yesterday there were more colored voters at democratic headquarters than on any other day of the campaign. Their preachers are taking a lively interest in the campaign and are coming every day to proffer their services. Now and then one tries to work both the populists and democrats. On Monday there was one who divided his time between the two headquarters. Chairman Clay, of the democratic committee, and Chairman Cunningham, of the populist, are beginning to catch on to these and are keeping tab on them.

Senator A. O. Bacon came up from Macon. He will soon be ready for the stump. Senator Bacon expects to make a number of speeches and to go all over the state. He recently came back from San Francisco. He remarked yesterday that one year ago this month he was in Moscow and this year he was in California, almost directly through the earth.

Meers, Coleman, Russell and Harris, of Cedarhurst, came down yesterday morning to arrange for speakers at a rally which the democrats are getting up for September 8th. Governor Atkinson will be one of the speakers.

Editor Coleman says that the democrats will carry Polk county. They fell behind 300 votes two years ago, but the democrats have said that they will defeat the populists this time and they appear to have the majority of the people with them. This meeting promises to be a huge affair. The governor will speak at Cedarhurst in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon will make a speech at Rockmart.

There was general approval on account of Chairman Clay's letter to Chairman Cunningham, promising a co-operation in the matter of dividing the managers and clerks at the militia district boxes. The general verdict was that division would be a good thing in the democratic campaign and it would silence the populists after their defeat.

Down in the district the populists have been giving us a fair showing at the boxes. There is no question about frauds having been committed in the populist campaign. I do not say that the democrats have been immaculate, but they have had no frauds in their part of the state. If we divide the managers and clerks, neither side can complain of frauds.

Mr. W. E. Spinks, of Paulding, who was one of the callers, said: "We are going to carry our county this year. We are running A. B. Ransom against Mr. Ransom. He has made the race twice before and each time was defeated by seven votes. The populists have lost ground in Paulding in the last two years and we are in a better position than at any time since the populists appeared."

Two candidates for president of the senate and one for that of the house were at headquarters at the same time. They were Messrs. R. L. Berner, of Monroe, and A. G. McCurry, of Hart, who are running for president of the senate, and H. A. Jenkins, of Putnam, who is a candidate for speaker.

Harry Dunwoody, of Glynn, and Colonel Hopkins, of Thomas, are also candidates for the presidency. They are running for the presidency. They are running for the presidency. They are running for the presidency.

The committee on minutes of the city council examines and reports on the minutes after each meeting. These reports have without a single exception been favorable. Mr. J. C. Phillips has always been commended by the committee.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

whom he was engaged. He left home, saying that he would never return, and he never did, neither did he ever write to those he had left at home.

He was never heard from until fifteen years ago, when an Englishman, Mitchell, came, passed through Steuben on his way to England, and called on Fritz's family and told them that he was engaged in the sash and blind business, a lucrative one, somewhere in Ohio. Just exactly where he did not state and the family did not ask.

Now Fritz has come into an inheritance and his people are anxious to find him. If he is still alive or if he has any heirs or friends, George J. Curtis at 29½ Market street would like to hear from them.

## SALE OPENS TODAY.

Seats for Friday Night's Performance of "Betsy Jane."

This morning at 9 o'clock the box office of the Grand will open for the sale of seats for the Grand's opening attraction, Friday night. This attraction will be J. C. Stewart's latest farce-comedy success, "Betsy Jane."

The merit will always be appreciated and win in the end has time and again been shown by the achievement of Mr. J. C. Stewart, of the "Two Johns" and "Pat and Ma's" family. Stewart has written a new and popular comedy farce entitled "Betsy Jane," which is said to surpass all of his previous efforts. Many good things are said in advance of this work, and the uniqueness of their special features, bright, original in conception, poignant in its satire, excellent in its score, delightful in its songs and gifted in its speciality. The story hinges on the latest fads of a strong-minded woman, and allows its exponent a wide scope for showing her up in a ludicrous and laughter-provoking manner. Mr. Stewart will play the first time and enjoy the title role. His supporting company is said to be large, well-balanced and contains the names of several favorites.

## A MATINEE TODAY.

Walton's Novelties Begin a Week's Engagement at the Imperial.

The Imperial theater opens this afternoon with a matinee with Walton's Novelties, a high-class variety company. The company is composed of a number of specialty artists selected for their capabilities and the uniqueness of their special features. Professor Frederico Lover, the magician, is one of the best men in his line before the people today and is a feature of the program. Antonio Montez, the king of the wire, the Ames brothers, the flying trapeze, the Lancers, the contortionists, Miss Annie Pettibell, in songs and dances; Mr. Robert Lester, comedian; Miss Isabella, spiritualist medium; the Monroe brothers, acrobats; and the managers and clerks at the militia district boxes. The general verdict was that division would be a good thing in the democratic campaign and it would silence the populists after their defeat.

Down in the district the populists have been giving us a fair showing at the boxes. There is no question about frauds having been committed in the populist campaign. I do not say that the democrats have been immaculate, but they have had no frauds in their part of the state. If we divide the managers and clerks, neither side can complain of frauds.

Mr. W. E. Spinks, of Paulding, who was one of the callers, said: "We are going to carry our county this year. We are running A. B. Ransom against Mr. Ransom. He has made the race twice before and each time was defeated by seven votes. The populists have lost ground in Paulding in the last two years and we are in a better position than at any time since the populists appeared."

Two candidates for president of the senate and one for that of the house were at headquarters at the same time. They were Messrs. R. L. Berner, of Monroe, and A. G. McCurry, of Hart, who are running for president of the senate, and H. A. Jenkins, of Putnam, who is a candidate for speaker.

Harry Dunwoody, of Glynn, and Colonel Hopkins, of Thomas, are also candidates for the presidency. They are running for the presidency. They are running for the presidency. They are running for the presidency.

The committee on minutes of the city council examines and reports on the minutes after each meeting. These reports have without a single exception been favorable. Mr. J. C. Phillips has always been commended by the committee.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, August 25, 1896.—I wish to call public attention to the office of city clerk, and in doing so I wish to state that our present incumbent, Mr. Phillips, has made one of the best clerks of the city. He has been in his office in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations. His minutes, proceedings, and records are correct and his way of doing his duty is in every way that is accurate and in accordance with laws and regulations.

## NO FURTHER INJURY

Cotton Men Think the Rains Have Stopped the Damage.

## REDDING GIVES HIS VIEWS

Thinks Damage Is More Than 25 Per Cent.

## IT MAY BE TOO LATE FOR RECOVERY

The Weather, Which Seems To Have Absolute Control of the Market, Was Favorable Yesterday.

Good rains have fallen throughout the cotton belt, putting a prompt stop to further damage to the cotton crop and benefiting the crop materially in some sections. There is a decided difference of opinion as to the amount of benefit derived. The fact that yesterday's market closed only 2 to 3 points higher than the day before leads a consensus of opinion among the cotton buyers that the rains have stopped all further damage, but have not materially advanced the crop conditions.

The market now-a-days is governed almost entirely by the weather conditions. Prolonged rains and cooler weather invariably cause a drop in prices. Dry weather has caused the market to respond more readily to the weather. The weather has been much more favorable than it has been in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago. In some parts of the state he believes that the damage has amounted to 25 per cent. Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Picking is going on at a faster rate than for many years at this time of the year, and the September receipts will be enormous. The fields all over Georgia are fairly white with the staple. Mr. R. J. Redding, one of the best informed men in the cotton business, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

Mr. Redding is of the opinion that the damage has been much greater in other cotton states than it has in Georgia and his position at the head of the Georgia agricultural experiment station, who has been in the cotton business for many years, reports that he has given a careful inspection to the cotton crops from Spalding county, far north of the cotton belt, and his opinion of the yield was not less than 25 per cent short of what was expected five weeks ago.

## RAINS SAVE COTTON

Further Damage Stopped by the General Rainfall.

## WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN OUT

Gives Interesting Statistics Concerning the Agricultural Situation in Georgia.

The weekly crop bulletin was issued yesterday by the government weather bureau. It declares that cotton was greatly damaged during the last week by continued hot, dry weather. Relief has had two days ago by general rains throughout Georgia. The rains so far have not been sufficient to assure a larger yield than was expected a few days ago, but further damage was restrained as follows: The official report is as follows:

"The past week, up to Sunday, was a repetition of what we have been having for the past month, hot and dry. As a consequence, the cotton crop has continued to suffer, rendering the outlook more and more gloomy to the farmer. Good seasonal showers have occurred in the northern half of the state, but in the southern half, and in some of the central counties, the rain has been very light and in some sections today. While the rains have come too late to do any material good to cotton and much of the cotton crop is now in a state of distress, the general situation generally will be greatly relieved and the ground will be put in good order for fall seeding. The cotton crop will fall considerably short of the average. The drought has caused it to shed rapidly and prematurely. The plant to turn yellow and rust to spread. Many of the late crops will reap considerable benefit from the rains. Pastures will be improved, and stock water, that was becoming very scarce in sections, will be replenished."

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burnett and Little son returned from a visit to Porter Springs. Mr. J. S. Hogue, of Madison, has returned from a visit of several weeks to Porter Springs, and is stopping at 37 Meritts avenue. Miss Kittie Brown, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Aldred, on North Main, has returned to her home in Macon. She has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Aldred, on North Main, and she leaves with the regret of a host of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schlesinger have returned from Lookout Mountain. Mr. and Mrs. E. Lawrence Peck will return from Lithia Springs this week. Dublin, Ga., August 25.—(Special.)—No event of the week has been so much talked forward to with so much interest as the wedding of Professor W. N. Nunn, of this city, and Miss Rosalie Page, of Lookout Mountain, which occurred recently there at the Methodist church.

First came the ushers, Messrs. A. H. Nunn, Henry Page, John Jackson and J. B. Nunn. Following these, in line up the aisle, the groomsmen and bridesmaids, alternately, came the attendants, Misses Gussie Mahone, Mr. J. P. Slaton, of Tuskegee; Miss Annie Green, Mr. Raymond Reddy; Miss Ella Moore, of Auburn, Mr. W. L. Carlisle; Miss Ella Francis, Mr. F. L. Yarbrough, of Opelika; Miss Sallie Nunn, Mr. J. B. Nunn, of Columbus. The couple met at the altar. The bride was attended by Misses Lela Warren and Priscilla Cole, who parted the floral veil as the bride took her position. The groom was attended by his best man, Mr. Nathan Patton, of the four facing him. The bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, of the bride, were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife. After the ceremony the bride and groom were pronounced man and wife.







CA stop,

thief!

Imitation flatters; but pirates prosper on their knavery, unless the public is warned. they're counterfeiting

"phosphate gin."

the genuine is in "round" bottles Inclosed in drab colored paste-board carton, bearing the name of

the gin phosphate remedy co.,

atlanta, ga.

all drug stores and bars.

**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out-patients. Book of particulars sent FREE. J. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 105 Whitehall St.

## PLUMBER GOODS.

I have opened a plumbers' supply house, and can sell anything you want at wholesale prices. 17 South Forsyth Street. July 29-1st last, past 1st col

**Tried Friends Best.** For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend.

## A Known Fact

For bilious headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases. **TUTT'S LIVER PILLS** AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

We Will Be Glad to Furnish Estimates For

## MONUMENTS

Cemetery Walls,

And All Kinds of

## BUILDING WORK.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

VENABLE &amp; COLLINS GRANITE CO.,

47 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Howell represents no faction and if elected will give a fair and impartial administration.

## JETER &amp; JOHNSTON

(Successors to J. B. Smith.)

## Fancy Groceries,

## FRESH MEATS

—AND—

## VEGETABLES

—AND—

## FISH, OYSTERS

—AND—

## GAME IN SEASON

Special attention to telephone orders. Phone No. 20. Polite clerks, quick delivery.

14 N. BROAD ST.

ALL CARS PASS THE DOOR.

## A WISE ATHENIAN.

Increased His Estate \$4000 by Insuring With the Bankers' and Saved Over 50 Per Cent in Premiums.

## SEE LETTER BELOW:

Athens, Ga., August 8 1896.—Col. W. A. Hemp-hill, President Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: In behalf of the beneficiaries of my deceased husband, Capt. C. G. Talmadge, who held a policy for \$4,000 in your association, I desire to thank you and all the officers and directors of your excellent company for the promptness with which this claim was paid. It is worthy of mention that this insurance cost only \$18.44 per \$1,000 per annum at age of fifty, while some of his insurance cost more than double this amount.

The south is to be congratulated in having such a prosperous home company furnishing insurance at such fair rates. Yours truly,

Mrs. C. G. Talmadge. For cost, etc., address Craig Coffield, Gen'l Mgr., 541 to 545 Equitable Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. aug 11

## WILL DISCUSS TIES

Spalding County Farmers Meet in Griffin This Morning.

## WIRE TIES MAY BE PURCHASED

Commissioner Nesbitt Will Indorse the New Device and Recommend Their Adoption.

Commissioner R. T. Nesbitt leaves this morning for Griffin, where he will meet with the farmers of Spalding county and discuss the cotton tie question with them. Many letters have been received by Commissioner Nesbitt from all portions of the state, asking for his advice upon the matter and what have been the results of the investigation he has made in regard to the new wire tie.

The action of the manufacturers of ties in forming the trust has met with general disfavor among the farmers, and they will doubtless use the wire tie if they are satisfied with its quality and strength. One feature that has not met with their endorsement is the light weight of the ties that have been placed on the market, but this has been remedied by making the tie heavier and, at the same time, stronger. The latest manufactured tie is now made much heavier and comes within six pounds of the old standard flat tie.

The great objection has been that the new wire tie was not heavy enough, and if they were used the farmers believed they would suffer much loss on account of this. As it is generally known the flat ties weigh about forty-five pounds to the bunch, and the weight of the ties and bagging was included in the weight of the bale, thus giving the farmers a good profit on the tie, as it was bought at a small price per pound and sold with the cotton at the market price of cotton per pound.

"The new wire tie has not met with general favor," said Commissioner Nesbitt yesterday, "because, as they were lighter than the flat steel tie the farmers would lose on each bale of cotton a small amount. This has been remedied, however, for I have now secured a tie that weighs thirty-seven pounds per bunch. The tie is just as good as the flat tie. It will hold the bale just as well. It is simple in its construction and will be found, by experience, to be durable and lasting."

A bunch of flat ties weighs forty-five pounds. One bunch will pack five bales of cotton, so you see each bale will have about nine pounds of ties, which are counted in with the weight of the bale. Whatever the cotton brings in the market the ties will also bring and the heavier the tie the heavier will be the bale and the more the farmer would get.

"Now I have found a tie that weighs thirty-seven pounds to the bunch. This will be about eight pounds to the bale, a decrease in weight of only a fraction of one pound. The small loss which is scarcely perceptible, will not be noticed by the farmer when he realizes that he is breaking up the outrage of the cotton trust that has been forced upon them by the manufacturers."

"The tie when compared with the flat tie, both in weight and price, are as follows: The flat tie, which has been used by the farmers, costs \$1.50 per bunch, and sell on a basis of 7-cent cotton at \$1.50, leaving as a net profit to the farmer, \$1.45 on each bunch. The wire ties weigh thirty-seven pounds and cost \$1.50, and sell on the basis of 7-cent cotton at \$1.50, leaving a net profit to the farmer of \$1.45. This wire tie is made in New York and can be shipped by railroad to Atlanta."

The meeting of farmers in Griffin today will be held in the county courthouse and nearly all of the farmers will doubtless be present, as much publicity has been given the meeting. Commissioner Nesbitt will address the meeting and will explain the use of the tie and the result of the investigation he has been making with the manufacturers.

There are two styles of the wire tie—one with an eye in one end of the wire, similar to the eye of a needle; the other end of the wire is pulled through the eye and twisted around between the wire and the bagging. The other tie has a loop, through which the loose end is pulled and twisted and then tied beneath the eye under the knot. The tie will be made in both styles and will probably be placed on the market within a few days.

Victor E. Lambert.

I beg to make a few remarks in regard to Victor E. Lambert's race for sexton. To my personal knowledge there is not a more honest, trustworthy and upright man in the city of Atlanta today than he. His character is without blemish. He has been reared in the art of floral and garden culture, receiving the best possible training from his father, a Belgian, and reared in the same line of business. Mr. Lambert has beautified many Peachtree homes as well as other boulevards of our city and has made some of the most lovely spots of our beloved city a thing of beauty. My mother numbered one of the first of Oak-land's dead and next to my home there is a beautiful floral establishment has been bought out by the Kensington Floral Company, therefore he deserves the place above mentioned.

Mr. Lambert has been a resident of Atlanta; his home is opposite the cemetery, therefore he can devote his entire and undivided attention to that which he should cast his vote for him in the election tomorrow. I feel it our duty that we citizens should endorse him.

Baseball and Tennis.

Balls, bats, masts, home plates, tennis rackets, nets and balls, all at greatly reduced prices to close out. To close out. JOHN M. MILLER'S, 29 Marietta street Atlanta, Ga. July 1-1

Hammocks and Croquet Sets.

Hammocks for \$5, \$7, \$11, \$13 and \$15. Good 8-ball croquet sets for \$1.25 and \$1.50, to close out. JOHN M. MILLER'S, 29 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. July 1-1

The King of Pills is Beecham's-BEECHAM'S.

## COOK'S CELEBRATED BEER

To Whom It May Concern:

The many friends of Cook's celebrated Beer at the public generally are hereby respectfully informed that this delicious beverage is still for sale in all first-class saloons, and the excellence of its quality which has made it so deservedly popular in this city, as in the most strictly maintained. We have appointed Mr. J. W. Scarratt agent and are satisfied that nothing will be lacking on his part to accommodate all who through him may favor us with their patronage. Our beer has a reputation for purity, strength and invigorating properties second to none and its fame and popularity known and appreciated far and near if promptness, fair dealing and purity will count for anything. Very respectfully,

THE F. W. COOK BREWING CO.

B. L. Hearn, candidate for city marshal. The old vet has a large following, will poll a heavy vote tomorrow.

Is Your Wife Fussy?

If so, she must have Indigestion. Tryer's Dyspepsia Remedy will cure her in a short time. For sale everywhere.

## COST OF THE SCHOOLS

Fulton County Paid \$12,228.24 to County Schools Last Year.

## AVERAGE ATTENDANCE 2,175

Annual Statement of County School Commissioner Gives the Details of the County's Work.

County School Commissioner R. J. Guinn has just filed with State School Commissioner Glenn his annual statement showing the cost of maintaining the county schools and the condition of the various departments under his management. The statement filed by Commissioner Guinn shows that the county schools of Fulton county cost \$12,228.24 for the year 1895. This statement shows the work and management of the commissioner's office while Judge Fain was county school commissioner.

The amount of salaries paid the teachers was \$10,335.49. During last year there were sixty-two teachers, thirty-seven females and twenty-five males. Of the total number forty-three were white and nineteen colored. The statement also shows that the county schools were in operation during the year, thirty-seven white schools and seventeen for negroes. The amount of money expended in the purchase of school supplies and in repairs upon school buildings was \$180. Postage and printing and other incidentals cost the board \$467.50. The salary of the school commissioner was \$300 and the amount paid the county board of education was \$282.

The figures given in the statement also show the attendance and enrollment of the various county schools. The average attendance last year, but the general attendance was only 2,175. The average monthly cost of each pupil in attendance was \$1.00. The figures show that a vast deal greater amount is required every year to prosecute criminals and care for the jails than is appropriated for educational purposes.

The statement filed by Commissioner Guinn does not include the city schools, and is limited to schools that are located in the country districts. All the reports from the counties in the state are being consolidated, and the total cost of the county schools in the state will be announced as soon as the consolidation is made complete.

## EXTREMELY HOT

## Is the Kind of Weather That Brings

## Oppression and Nervousness.

So far the season has been very hot and sultry. The result is a great many cases of prostration, especially among those who are not well. Persons who suffer from any disease peculiar to the sex find hot weather especially hard to bear. Too tired to perform their daily duties, too nervous to sleep, they wander about discouraged and hopeless. There is nothing in this world that so quickly dispels all this sort of thing as Pe-r-u-na. Relief is immediate, and the persistent use of the medicine leads to permanent cure. Mrs. C. C. Filler, 1552 South Fourth Street, Columbus, O., says: "My nerves were terribly debilitated; I was suffering with what is called nervous prostration; stomach bloated, weak and trembling—physicians no good—I had given up in despair. I found Pe-r-u-na an immediate relief of my ailment, and it gave me strength and health so that I can do my own work."

A book, written expressly for women by Dr. Hartman, will be sent free by The Pe-r-u-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.

## Look. Look.

Sam Walker will offer all framed pictures at and below cost for the week. Call early and get your choice. Compelled to make room for new goods.

## National Democratic Convention, Indianapolis, September 24.

The delegates and others who will attend the national democratic convention to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on September 24, will meet at the Kimball house, Monday, August 31. It has been arranged for the party to travel by train, leaving Atlanta at 8:30 p. m. August 31st, arrive in Louisville by Louisville and Nashville railroad at 12:27 p. m. and arrive at Indianapolis by Pennsylvania lines at 5:50 p. m. September 1st.

Rates of one fare for the round trip have been named from all points in the south. The Pullman rate from Atlanta to Indianapolis will be \$2.50. Ask your agent for round trip tickets reading via Western and Atlantic railroad Atlanta to Chattanooga, Nashville, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, Chattanooga to Nashville, Louisville and Nashville railroad, Nashville to Louisville, Louisville to Indianapolis. It is very desirable that all the party should leave Atlanta at same time. C. E. Harman, general passenger agent, Atlanta, for reservations in sleeping cars.

T. B. NEAL, G. R. DESAUSSE, H. W. ALEXANDER, Committee.

New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore via Savannah and Seaboard—Central of Georgia railway to Savannah, thence by Ocean steamers. The finest and fastest vessels flying the American flag and coastwise service. Tickets include meals and stateroom. Expressions on sale at low rates. Ticket office 16 Wall street, Kimball house. June 10 if we find our suits.

(Communicated.)

## Card from Mr. Phillips.

Editor Constitution—Please state to the voting public that my office duties have not been neglected since my announcement for re-election for city clerk and it has been impossible for me to see all my friends to solicit their patronage. Those that I have not seen, I take this method of asking their vote on the day of election. I promise in return prompt attention to official duties and courtesies to business dealings in my office that has been heretofore extended since my announcement. Truly yours, J. W. PHILLIPS, Candidate for City Clerk.

aug 25 sat tue wed thur

## FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY,

17 E. Alabama St.

Do you need a trunk, valise or pocket book? Call on us. Selling at your price. Phone No. 229. Trunk repairing.

## PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and rooming, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

## It's Got Beyond Anything Ever Attempted Before.

Determination to sell is stamped on all prices. The finest—everything goes into the swifter current of cut prices to-day—and swells the bargain flood. See the Suits. Handle them. Hold them to the keenest light. Bring the best experts. Then—give prices 'their headway. Not a mean, undesirable style in the whole store. No matter how particular, you'll be captivated by our offerings. We leave the use of this sale to you. The more you buy, the better.

*Lads-Neel Co*

## Chew

D. H. SPENCER & SON'S Celebrated Henry County (Va.) Tobacco, the finest Chewing Tobacco manufactured in the world.

## CALHOUN,

Matchless,

Henry County,

OLD CROW,

Dandy 5's.

Honest John, Maggie Spencer, W. A. R.,

We have control of the above brands of Tobacco and have been selling them for twenty years, and they give better satisfaction than any Tobacco we ever handled. For sale by all first-class dealers.

W. A. RUSSELL & CO.,

Wholesale Tobacconists.

## At Cost! At Cost!

## TRUNKS, VALISES AND TRAVELING BAGS

## THIS ENTIRE STOCK MUST GO.

## EVERYTHING AT A SACRIFICE.

## LOOK OUT FOR BIG BARGAINS.

## ONLY 10 DAYS LONGER.

## No. 2 WHITEHALL ST. Cor. Railroad.

## 300 CARS BEST LUMP COAL

## FOR SALE AT SUMMER RATES.

## J. C. WILSON COAL &amp; LUMBER CO.

## —WHOLESALE SHIPPERS.—

Jellico, Cahaba, Red Ash, Middlesborough, Ky., and Best Anthracite Coals

## AT

## MINE PRICES

Call or write for prices delivered anywhere in Georgia or Carolinas

Now is the time to buy.

J. C. WILSON COAL & LUMBER CO.

61 Inman Building, Atlanta, Ga.

'Phone 1430, aug 23-24 sun-wed-thr

## A FEW OPINIONS OF ATLANTA PHYSICIANS.

DR. WM. PERRIN NICOLSON, Dean Southern Medical College, says: "Have been a constant prescriber of Bowden Lithia Water for years in diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Uterus, and it has always given me good results."

DR. J. G. EARNEST, 44 Houston Street, says: "Have used the Bowden Lithia Water for several years in cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Catarrhal conditions of the Kidneys, and have derived such signal benefit from its use that I now prescribe it in nearly all cases of cases of Bright's Disease."

DR. J. B. S. HOLMES, ex-president Georgia State Medical Association, says: "Have used Bowden Lithia Water extensively in Bladder and Kidney troubles, and the results have been most gratifying."

BOWDEN LITHIA WATER is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Insomnia, Gout and Nervous Dyspepsia. A postal card brings our Illustrated Pamphlet.

BOWDEN LITHIA is the only genuine Lithia Water sold in Atlanta at popular prices. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

First-class hotel-accommodation at the Springs for 500.

## BOWDEN LITHIA SPRINGS CO.,

'Phone 1086, 174 Peachtree St.

July 12 sun wed

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR GENERAL MILK SUPPLIES.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

BELTING, HOSE, PACKING, PIPE COVERING, SHAFTEING, HANGERS, COUPLINGS, ETC.

PIPE FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, STEAM PUMPS, ENGINE BOILERS.

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

July 12 sun wed

## Making Room for New Fall Goods!

They are piling in on us daily. We need room. And other thing—we don't mind "parting" with our light and medium weight suits and furnishings—Men's, Boys' and Children's—variety enough to please all—prices cut to the lowest notch.

## New Fall Hats. New Fall Tailoring Novelties.

## HIRSCH BROTHERS

.....Everybody's Clothiers.....

44 Whitehall St.

## Citizens' Ticket.

Indorsed by Mass Meeting Monday Evening, August 10—Subject to Primary, August 27.

FOR MAYOR: ALBERT HOWELL.

FOR ALDERMAN NORTH SIDE: FRANK P. RICE.

FOR ALDERMAN SOUTH SIDE: H. A. BOYNTON.

FOR COUNCILMEN: First Ward: MILT P. CAMP.

Second Ward: JUDGE R. T. DORSEY.

Third Ward: ELDRED S. LUMPKIN.

Fourth Ward: GEO. P. HOWARD.

Fifth Ward: STEVE C. GLASS.

Sixth Ward: FRANK J. HOYLE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.

I am a candidate for alderman from the fourth ward, subject to the primary election of August 27, 1896. FRANK P. RICE.

To the Voters of the City of Atlanta—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for alderman, north side, subject to primary election August 27, 1896. FRANK P. RICE.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for alderman, south side, subject to the action of the city executive committee, and ask the support of my friends and fellow citizens. I. S. MITCHELL.

For Councilman.

For councilman first ward—Dr. W. M. Curtis. Primary election August 27.

Atlanta, Ga., July 30.—To the Voters of Atlanta: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for alderman, north side, subject to primary election August 27, 1896. G. B. BEAUCHAMP.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for alderman, south side, subject to the action of the city executive committee, and ask the support of my friends and fellow citizens. I. S. MITCHELL.

For City Clerk.

I respectfully announce as a candidate for re-election to the office of city clerk, subject to the action of the city executive committee, and ask the support of my friends and fellow citizens. J. W. PHILLIPS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city clerk, subject to the action of the city executive committee, and ask the support of my friends and fellow citizens. J. W. PHILLIPS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city clerk, subject to the action of the city executive committee, and ask the support of my friends and fellow citizens. J. W. PHILLIPS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city clerk, subject to the action of the city executive committee, and ask the support of my friends and fellow citizens. J. W. PHILLIPS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city clerk, subject to the action of the city executive committee, and ask the support of my friends and fellow citizens. J. W. PHILLIPS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city clerk, subject to the action of the city executive committee, and ask the support of my friends and fellow citizens. J. W. PHILLIPS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city clerk, subject to the action of the city executive committee, and ask the support of my friends and fellow citizens. J. W. PHILLIPS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city clerk, subject to the action of the city executive committee, and ask the support of my friends and fellow citizens. J. W. PHILLIPS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city clerk, subject to the action of the city executive committee, and ask the support of my friends and fellow citizens. J. W. PHILLIPS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city clerk, subject to the action of the city executive committee, and ask the support of my friends and fellow citizens. J. W. PHILLIPS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city clerk, subject to the action of the city executive committee, and ask the support of my friends and fellow citizens. J. W. PHILLIPS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city